THE
Caledonian Mercury.

№ 9468. EDINBURGH, SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1782.

THEATRE-ROYAL.

On MONDAY Evening, May 6. 1782. will be presented,
The COMEDY of

LOVE MAKES A MAN;
OR, THE
FOP'S FORTUNE,

Carlos, Mr WOODS;
Lewis, (alias Don Choleric Snapshorto de Testy) Mr JOHNSON;
Mr Charteris; Charino, Mr Hollingsworth; Sancho, Mr
Knight; Don Duart, Mr Banks; Governor, Mr Simpson; Monsieur,
Mr Marshall;
Clodio, (alias Don Dismallo Thickscullo de Halfwitto) Mr WARD.
Angelina, Mrs KNIVETON;
Elvira, Mrs Woods; Honoria, Mrs Charteris;
And Louisa, Mrs WARD.

To which will be added a FARCE, called,

THE ANATOMIST; or, SHAM DOCTOR.

Crispin, Mr JOHNSON;
Gerald, Mr Hollingsworth; Young Gerald, Mr Taylor; Martin,
Mr T. Banks; Simon Burley, Mr Simpson;
And Monsieur le Medicine, Mr CHARTERIS;
Doctor's Wife, Mrs CHARTERIS;
Angelica, Mrs Henderson; Waiting Woman, Mrs Mountfort;
And Beatrice, Mrs KNIVETON;

Tickets and places for the Boxes to be had of Mr GIBB, at the Box-office of the Theatre.

☞ The Belles Stratagem, and the Fortune Hunter, was performed Thursday evening, for the benefit of the Canongate Charity Workhouse, to a most numerous and brilliant audience, and were received with the loudest marks of applause.

For the Benefit of
Mr TAYLOR and Mrs KNIVETON.

WEDNESDAY Evening, May 8, will be presented, a COMEDY called,

A TRIP TO SCARBOROUGH.

Lord Foppington, Mr WARD;
Young Fashion, Mr Williamson; Colonel Townly, Mr Knight; Probe,
Mr Johnson; La Varole, Mr Marshall; Sir Tunbelly Clumsy, Mr
Hollingsworth; Lory, Mr Hallion; Hosier, Mr Simpson; Tailor, Mr
Charteris; Shoemaker, Mr T. Banks;
And Loveless, Mr WOODS.
Amanda, Mrs WARD;
Berintha, Miss Kirby; Nurse, Mrs Charteris;
Mrs Coupler, Mrs Mountfort; Sempstress, Mrs Henderson;
And Miss Hoyden, Mrs KNIVETON.

Preceding the Play, a DISSERTATION on

Everybody, Somebody, and Nobody,

By Mr TAYLOR.

Between the Play and Farce, a Pantomimical Interlude, called,

PAUL JONES IN THE FRITH;
Or, LEITH IN AN UPROAR.

Saunders M'Intosh, Mr Charteris; M'Nab, Mr Simpson; M'Dulcan,
Mr Taylor; Regulating Captain, (with a Song) Mr Marshall;
Lucky Peacock, Mr Hollingsworth;
And Harlequin, (in the character of Paul Jones) Mr T. BANKS,
Who will make his escape from the Battery by jumping through a
HOGSHEAD ON FIRE.

To which will be added, (by Desire) the Farce of

CATHARINE AND PETRUCHIO.

Petruchio, Mr WOODS;
Baptista, Mr Charteris; Biondello, Mr Hallion; Music Master, Mr
T. Banks; Tailor, Mr Hollingsworth;
And Grumio, Mr JOHNSON.
Bianca, Mrs HENDERSON;
And Catharine, (first time) Mrs KNIVETON.

Tickets to be had of Mrs Kniveton, at Mr Stevenson's, painter, Shakespeare-Square; of Mr Taylor, at Mr Carse's, Prince's-Street; of Mr Comb, Shakespeare-Square; or Mr Simpson at the Tap-room, north end of the Bridge; and of Mr Gibb, at the Office of the Theatre.

PANTHEON.

MARY'S CHAPEL, May 4. 1782.

PURSUANT to adjournment of April the 4th, the Society will meet to discuss the two under-mentioned questions, during the sitting of the ensuing General Assembly, weekly, in the following order, viz.
Thursday, May 23. *Is a* STANDING ARMY *in time of* PEACE *for the real Interest of* GREAT BRITAIN?
——— 30. *Would the proposed* ABOLITION *of* PATRONAGE *be of* ADVANTAGE *to Scotland?*

The Question to be discussed on Thursday the 6th of June will be announced from the chair at the first meeting.

Tickets to be had of the Members, and at Mr ARCHISON'S Jeweller, Parliament Square.

ROYAL BANK, EDINBURGH, 4th May 1782.

THE Court of Directors of the Royal Bank of Scotland give notice, That there is a General Court of Proprietors to be held at their Office in Edinburgh, on Tuesday the 4th day of June next, at twelve o'clock noon, pursuant to their charter.

ARCH. HOPE, Secretary.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

ON TUESDAY first will be sold, the remaining FURNITURE in the house of North Coats, consisting of some handsome Tables, Bedding, Glasses, Kitchen-furniture, and other articles. The sale to begin at ten o'clock noon, when every article will be peremptorily sold that day.

4th May 1782.

ROUPING of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

in James's Court, west corner, on Wednesday first, the 8th inst. to begin at ten o'clock, belonging to Miss MARCUCCI, warranted clean, and in good order, consisting chiefly of kitchen furniture, grates, beds and bedding, mahogany chairs and tables, an excellent mahogany clothes-press, a good mahogany bed in form of a clothes-press; dancing-school furniture, chandeliers, sconces, mirrors, a set of seats or forms, rising one above another in gradation, &c. &c.

Mrs BOWIE Auctioneer.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Creditors of ALEXANDER and JOHN LEARMONTH Merchants in Leith, as partners and individuals, did, on the 28th of January last, prorogate the time for lodging claims, and oaths on the verity, in order for a first distribution of the personal estates, to the 1st of August next, and appointed the first distribution to be made on the 2d of September following. The creditors are hereby requested to attend to this resolution of the general meeting, and to lodge their Claims, vouchers, and oaths on the verity, with Alexander Ross, the trustee, without delay.

Notice is likewise hereby given to the Creditors of Alexander Learmonth, that his heritable subject has been sold, and the price thereof will be divided on the 2d of September next, if the whole known Creditors produce their interests in the hands of Alexander Ross the trustee before that time, which it is entreated they will do, as otherwise a multiple-poinding will become necessary with respect to this heritable fund.

HAY TO BE SOLD,

IN Wholesale or Retail, by applying to James Breakenridge at Upper Braid.

BOTANIC GARDEN.

WHEREAS much inconvenience has arisen from the crowds of promiscuous Company walking in the Botanic Garden, by which the necessary work has been interrupted, and a proper distinction of visitors could not be made. On these and other accounts it has become necessary to admit none without an order from the Professor of Botany.

By this regulation it is not meant to render access to the garden difficult. Strangers, the Gentlemen of this county, the Citizens of Edinburgh, and any person of knowledge or curiosity, upon sending their name to the shops of

Mr Thomson druggist, head of Niddry's Wynd;
Mr Spankie, opposite to the Tron Church; and
Mr Monerieff apothecary on the Bridge;

will receive an order for seeing the Garden, between the hours of twelve and three, and, during summer, at six in the evening, every day, Sunday excepted.

General Post-Office, Edinburgh, May 3. 1782.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the TYE-MAIL, which had been dropped upon the road to Queensferry, and was advertised in Wednesday's news-papers, was found the same night entire; and that the Mail, with the bags contained in it, was immediately forwarded to the respective offices.

By order of the Postmaster-General,
DAVID ROSS, Secretary.

A SALE OF MERCHANT-GOODS.

Greatly below prime cost.

JOHN MONRO, at his Ware-room, north side of the Lawn Market, Edinburgh, begs leave to inform the public, that he is now selling off his whole stock in trade, consisting of broad Cloths, yard-wide ditto, Duffels, Freezes, and Flannels; Hats of all kinds; Silk, Worsted, and Thread Stockings; a great variety of Printed Cottons, and Printed Linens; a neat assortment of Diapers, Dornicks, and Table-cloths, Norwich Crapes, Dorsetteens, and a variety of Worsted Stuffs and Checks; with many other articles too tedious to mention.

As the said John Monro means to retire from business at the term of Whitsunday next, and wishes to have his whole stock of goods sold before that time, the Public may depend upon his being disposed to give great penny worths.

N. B. His best Superfine Cloths will be sold for 14 s. per yard, and his other goods proportionably low. His ware-room to LET. The entry to be at Whitsunday next.

BY ORDER OF
The Hon. the COMMISSIONERS *for* SICK *and* WOUNDED SEAMEN, *and for exchanging* PRISONERS *of* WAR.

THESE are to advertise such persons as shall be willing to contract for vessels to carry such French prisoners as are at Edinburgh and Linlithgow to Calais, are desired to give in tenders, signed and sealed, agreeable to the following conditions, any time betwixt and Monday next the 6th of May, addressed to James Craig and William Thomson, Esqrs. agent and surgeon for prisoners of war, at the office for prisoners, at Mr John Thomson's, head of the new road to Leith.

The number of prisoners to carry over are about SIXTY.

PARTICULARS for the information of such persons as may be desirous to let ships for transportation of prisoners.

To specify in the tenders the precise day on which the ship shall be ready to receive the prisoners, which is to be fitted with platforms for the accommodation of the prisoners, as is done in tenders for impressed men.

The vessel to be well and sufficiently manned, in the proportion of eight men to one hundred tons.

The ship to be firm, strong, tight, staunch, and substantial, and provided with masts, sails, and all other furniture fit for a voyage to Calais, and to have proper gratings to her hatches, and a good boat, a long boat, and a sufficient number of cables.

The master of the ship, or any other person or persons whomsoever, by his permission, consent, or privity, is not to receive on board her, or carry or convey to any port or place whatsoever, during her continuance in the service, any goods, wares, merchandise, or stores whatsoever, except such as shall be directed to be put on board by the Commissioners, or their agents, for the use and service of his Majesty, and such as are absolutely necessary for the navigating the said ship.

The master shall, in all things, well, faithfully, and truly observe and perform all the instructions, orders, and directions which he shall receive from the Commissioners, or their officers or agents, before his entering on the said service, and which shall be sent him by them or any of them, from time to time, during the continuance of the service.

If the master shall lose any time, break his orders, or neglect his duty, and it is made appear to the Commissioners, they shall have free liberty and be permitted to mulct him, or make such abatement out of the freight and pay of the ship, as shall be by them adjudged fit and reasonable.

The master is to victual the prisoners with one and a half pound of bread, two quarts of beer, and three quarters of a pound of beef, daily to each.

And shall provide a sufficient quantity of each species, for thirty days, for the number of prisoners the ship is to carry, which number is to be computed by the tonnage of the ship, allowing two tons and upwards for three men. The agent to the Commissioners to survey the provisions, and to approve of and certify both the quantity and quality thereof.

The ship's boats to be assisting in the landing and embarking of the prisoners; three days to be allowed for embarking them at Leith after the date of the certificate from the Agent to the Commissioners that the ship is completely fitted, victualled, and manned for the service; and six days for disembarking them, and embarking British prisoners, in France, if any of the latter are to be brought back. And if the ship should be detained longer than the said three days at Leith, and six days in France, (except by wind and weather), the sum of per day demurrage, Sterling money, to be allowed and paid by the Commissioners to the said master, his executors, administrators, or assigns, for every day she shall be so detained.

If the ship should be seized, sunk, burnt, taken, or otherwise destroyed by the enemy, during her continuance in the service, the Commissioners to pay the full sum the ship and all the furniture shall be valued at when first agreed for, provided it be made appear to the Commissioners that the master or any of the crew did neither do, nor cause to be done, any matter or thing that did or might cause the ship to be so seized, burnt, taken, or destroyed by the enemy. The ship is therefore to be surveyed and valued in the usual manner by persons of skill and reputation.

To specify in the tenders the rate per man for the passage, and rate per day for the victualling, of the English and French prisoners respectively; but if no British prisoners are sent back, and any consideration is expected on that account, the precise sum is to be mentioned in the tenders; and the master is to apply to the Commissary of the Marine of the port where he lands the French prisoners, for a certificate that no British prisoners could be returned for them.

The vessel is to sail under the protection of a flag of truce.

The master or owner to covenant in the penalty of 500l. Sterling, to be paid in case of infringing or breaking the agreement. The money for freight and victualling to be paid in England, on the ship's coming from France with British prisoners, or on her return to Scotland if she does not bring any.

By Order of the Commissioners,
JAMES CRAIG, Agent.
WM. THOMSON, Sur.

COPPERSMITH-WORK.

MRS DRYSDALE, Relict of ALEXANDER DRYSDALE, Coppersmith in the West Bow, Edinburgh, begs leave to acquaint the Public, That the business is to be CONTINUED in her name and that of her Son's (who is bred to the business), for her and her family's behoof.——She has engaged the Foreman who wrought under her Husband for above twenty years, who is allowed to be fully qualified for carrying on the business.

She humbly entreats those who formerly employed her Husband to continue their favours to her and her family, and every endeavour will be used to give satisfaction.

CATTLE to be GRAZED at DIRLETON this season, from the 26th of May to the 26th September, upon near 2000 acres of old grass, well fenced, and plenty of water.

Advertisements, containing the terms upon which the cattle are taken in, to be had at Mr Ritchead's, innkeeper, Haddington; Mr Fowler, Prestoupans; Mr Oliver, saddler, Dunbar; and Mr Halwell's, Dirleton.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of JAMES HINDMARSH, formerly Innkeeper at Seltonford, in the county of Haddington, North Britain; as likewise to the sundry Debtors to the Trustees for these Creditors.

A Meeting of the said James Hindmarsh's Creditors, called by advertisements in the news-papers, was held at Dunbar on the 13th of April 1782, at which John Tait and Alexander Sawers, writers in Dunbar, were appointed as agents to collect the whole outstanding debts due to the trustees, and, if needful, to prosecute for payment without delay; as also to draw up a scheme of division of the funds which shall be made effectual, in order that the creditors in Scotland may be paid their dividends of that fund at the term of Whitsunday first. But it was recommended to Messrs Tait and Sawers to set aside and retain the dividends corresponding to the sums for which the English creditors lodged claims at the first meeting, until such time as these English creditors shall render an account of the prices of the chaises and horses they carried off, and satisfy them of the justice of their claims, and of a legal title to receive such dividends, particularly such as were claimed by William Luke and Elisabeth Hindmarsh, Mr Collingwood Forrester, and Anne Barton; also, that they should cause insert an advertisement in the London Gazette and Newcastle news-papers, requiring these creditors to give such satisfaction, and show such titles, between and the 1st day of July next; with certification, that in case these English creditors fail to do so, they will be cut off from any dividend of the funds of the bankrupt, and that the same, after the expiry of that day, will immediately be divided amongst the Scots creditors, which, in that event, the said agents are hereby authorised to do.

Of all which this intimation, in terms of the said instructions, is given by

JOHN TAIT.
Dunbar, April 27. 1782. ALEXR. SAWERS.

SALE OF PRIZE-GOODS.

TO be SOLD by public auction, in different lots, at the Warehouse of Messrs RAMSAY, WILLIAMSON, and Co. Leith, on Monday the 20th of May current, precisely at ten o'clock forenoon,

The following GOODS, being part of the Cargo of the Snow FOUR FRIENDS, Prize to the LIVELY Privateer, *Willis Mechell* Commander, taken on her passage from Amsterdam to Boston, viz.

106 Pieces fine broad cloth.	24 Pocket-books.
40 Pieces flannel and duffie.	96 Pair silk garters.
5 Pieces cassimere.	30 Umbrellas.
60 Dozen pair of stockings.	25 Reams of paper.
100 Pieces shalloon, poplin, damin, and damask.	120 Pair women's shoes.
23 Pieces lasting.	132 Yards bolting cloth.
184 Fine beaver hats.	3000 Dozen sorted buttons and thimbles.
200 Pieces callimanco, durant, and cambict.	2000 Lib. thread.
100 Pieces calicoe.	1200 Dozen pins.
25 Dozen handkerchiefs.	500000 Needles.
51 Pieces cotton beaver, velveret, jean, and thickfet.	70000 Hair-pins.
150 Pieces linen and sheeting.	370 Doz. table knives & forks.
26 Pieces huckaback, toweling, and dowlas.	600 Doz. penknives, couteaux, and scissars.
17 Damask table-cloths.	180 Brass cocks.
81 Pieces check.	16 Brass kettles.
37 Pieces buckram.	94 Dozen files.
3 Sattin petticoats.	400 Dozen of locks & hinges.
37 Dozen leather mits & gloves.	180 Sets of desk mounting.
2000 Yards gauze and lawn.	300 Candlesticks.
2500 Dozen tapes and bindings.	35 Saws.
10 Bed-tikes.	2000 Feet window-glass.
90 Pieces ribbons.	19 Cut lead shot.
12 Boxes artificial flowers.	122000 Nails.
70 Dozen fans.	11 Cut white lead.
	22 Pieces raven duck.
	100 Bolts of canvas.

And a variety of Haberdashery and Ironmongers Ware.

The goods are in excellent order, and will be shown three days before the sale.

Catalogues to be had by applying as above.

SEAMEN AND LANDMEN WANTED.

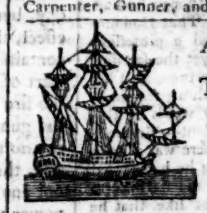



THE LIVELY Privateer, WILLIS MACHELL Commander, mounting 22 carriage guns, 6 and 12 pounders; and the LEVERET Privateer, J. DICKSON Commander, mounting 12 carriage guns,—are now fitting out at LEITH, and will very soon be ready to sail on a cruize against the enemies of Great Britain.

The Lively is a most capital ship; and during her last cruize captured three rich American prizes. Her consort the Leveret is allowed to be one of the swiftest cruizers in Europe.

Able Seamen, Ordinary Seamen, and Landmen are wanted for these vessels, and great encouragement will be given by applying to the Captains, or to Messrs Ramsay, Williamson, and Co. Leith.

A few Officers are wanted, particularly Masters Mates, a Boatswain, Carpenter, Gunner, and Quarter-masters, &c.



TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

At Herron's Long-Room in Glasgow, on Wednesday the 22d of May, at 12 o'clock mid day,

THE SNOW DE BATAVIER,

with all her masts, yards, cordage, sails, &c. as she now lies in the harbour of Greenock; being a prize to his Majesty's ships of war the Monarch, Panther, and Sybil.

Also, the following goods, being part of the Cargo of the said snow Batavier:

85 Hogsheads of Tobacco.	277 Bags of Coffee.
129 Casks of Cayed and Muscovado Sugar.	19 Casks of Rum.
	141 Hides.

Inventory of the vessel, with the samples of the goods, and conditions of sale, will be shown at the counting-house of Somervell, Gordon, and Co. merchants, Glasgow.

Debates on the Extraordinary Supplies of the Army, concluded from our laſt.

Mr *Jenkinſon* was very ready, he ſaid, to give the Committee every information in his power relative to the eſtimates; but he could ſpeak merely to the army itſelf, and one or two contracts, which had been made with the War-Office; of the other articles in the eſtimates, he could ſay nothing, becauſe the eſtimates, though laid on the table by the Secretary at War, were made up by other Boards and offices; but as the Commiſſioners of Public Accounts were now employed upon the very ſubject—the extraordinaries of the army, he hoped that their report would enable Parliament to make conſiderable ſavings in future. He did not with to tranſgreſs the line of modeſty, but ſtill he hoped he might be permitted to take to himſelf the merit of having moſt ſcrupulouſly adhered to œconomy in his office. In the laſt war it began to be ſuſpected that very large ſums of public money uſed to remain in the hands of the army agents; an enquiry was ſet on foot, and it was found that 110,000 l. were in the hands of the agents, of money ſaved by deductions for non effective men; and that, beſides this ſum, about 20,000l. had been over paid to the agents. Of this money, 68,000 l. had been brought to public account, the remainder having been ſwallowed up in fees, &c. and that the only ſum that had been ſaved by Mr Greuville, after the laſt war in the department of the War-Office, during the war, no more than 2,500 l. had been ſaved by that miniſter: He might therefore claim the merit to himſelf, who, *during* the preſent war, had ſaved *ſeven* times as much as had been ſaved under the head of the army, *after* the concluſion of the laſt war; for there had already been ſaved, from the votes of the army in the preſent war, upwards of 450,000 l. He had made thoſe ſavings by keeping in the Exchequer thoſe ſums which uſed formerly to lie in the hands of the agents; for he never iſſued money but for effectives; and was extremely ſaving in the article of ſubſiſtence.

The contract for fuel for garriſons was one of thoſe which had been made for the War-Office, and for Gibraltar eſpecially, was very high: He did not mean to lay the leaſt blame whatever on the Governor of Gibraltar; but he muſt ſay, that in one year he had drawn for fuel alone, to the amount of 27,000 l. The freight of this fuel, and the circumſtance of waiting for convoys, had greatly added to this ſum, and added no inconſiderable item in the total of the army extraordinaries, as far as they related to the War-Office, which was concerned in the expenditure of no more than 304,000 l. of that ſum which was called for in the eſtimates before the Committee; and this ſum of 304,000 l. was leſs by 16,000 l. than the eſtimates for the ſame department, for the laſt year. This was all he intended to ſay on the ſubject, unleſs he ſhould be called upon by the Committee, and then he would moſt readily give the moſt ſatisfactory anſwers in his power to ſuch queſtions as they ſhould think proper to put to him.

Colonel *Barre* repeated his annual objections to ſeveral parts of the eſtimates; but particularly to the commiſſariate, which now coſt the nation near 100 l. per day; though in the laſt war the whole annual expence of the commiſſariate did not exceed 1150 l. he obſerved, that adding the vote of credit (of the expenditure of which not the leaſt account was given to the Committee) and ſome other ſums, the whole of the extraordinaries of the army would fall little ſhort of five millions, which, added to the other extraordinaries of the other years of the war, would amount upon the whole to 20,000,000 l.

Mr *Holdſworth*, and Sir *P. J. Clerke*, complained of the enormous ſums expended for oats for the army in America, which article, with freight, &c. coſt the nation little leſs than a halfpenny for every three grains.

General *Burgoyne* ſpoke alſo of Colonel Thompſon's corps, the raiſing of which he called a job, the provincial corps, and the accoutrements, &c. ſent out to them from England.

Lord *North* ſaid, that as to the commiſſariote, the Treaſury, while he had the honour to preſide at it, had always endeavoured to make it as uſeful, and at the ſame time as little burdenſome to the public as poſſible, not more than 19 commiſſaries had been appointed by the Treaſury, and in their appointment attention had always been paid to the recommendation of the Commander in Chief; for the truth of this, he appealed to the laſt ſpeaker, General Burgoyne, who nodded aſſent. The oats had no doubt been a very heavy article; and the Treaſury had always made it a point to ſend as little to America as poſſible; and at ſuch times only as Commanders in Chief declared that oats were abſolutely neceſſary. The accoutrements for the Provincial troops ſent out were alſo at the deſire of the Commanders in Chief; and the prices had not been agreed to, till the Adjutant-General had viewed them, and made his report as to the quality and value.

Sir *John Wrotteſly* ſtated the commiſſaries to be exceſſively expenſive, there being at New-York only, 19 Commiſſaries, a number infinitely more than neceſſary, for an army that was not moving. Very great ſavings might be made in the article of oats: The number of horſes attending the army in Canada, New York, &c. was 7000; now as ſuch a number could be neceſſary only to a moving army, and our army in America was no longer to march through the country, there might be a very great ſaving under the head of horſes.

The Chairman was putting the queſtion, and the Committee was juſt going to riſe, when their attention was called to a queſtion of a very different nature from that of Army Extraordinaries, by

Mr Alderman *Sawbridge*, who ſaid he was glad to ſee an Honourable Gentleman and a Noble Lord in their places, becauſe he wanted to have an explanation from them, relative to a certain penſion, which had been granted to the Hon. Gentleman (Mr Robinſon): He would be glad to know by what ſervices the Hon. Gentleman had merited a penſion of 1000 l. per annum. If he had merited it, he did not ſee that he ſtood in need of it; for that Hon Gentleman had purchaſed a ſuperb houſe in St James's-ſquare, and a moſt elegant villa not far from the metropolis; he therefore could not ſuppoſe, that the purchaſer could ſtand in need of a penſion. He had heard Gentlemen ſpeak of jobs; but this he deemed the moſt iniquitous job he had ever heard of.

Lord *North* ſaid, that the penſion alluded to had certainly been granted; a warrant for it had been iſſued by his Majeſty to the Treaſury, which he (Lord North) had counterſigned. His Hon. friend to whom it had been granted, had earned it by very long and faithful ſervices, in an office always attended with fatigue, but with much more during the time that his Hon. friend had filled it: To him his labours appeared to be meritorious, far above the reward that had been given him; and as a penſion of 1000 l. per annum did not, after all deductions, bring him in no more than 660 l. a year, he was convinced that no one would accept the office, if ſo moderate a reward was not to be a condition previouſly annexed to the acceptance; the caſe was not without precedent; and the penſion given to his Hon. friend, was much ſmaller than what had been given to his predeceſſors.

Mr *Robinſon* felt himſelf greatly embaraſſed at being obliged to make himſelf the ſubject of his ſpeech; but he hoped that on ſuch an occaſion the Committee would indulge him. The Honourable Member who had ſtarted the preſent ſubject was miſtaken in many things; he did not ſtand as independent as he imagined. He had ſold his paternal eſtate in Cumberland for 23,000 l. and not having occaſion to take up the money till it amounted to 25,000 l. he then gave it to his daughter on her marriage. The houſe in St James's ſquare he had not purchaſed; he had it on a leaſe for 21 years, at 150 l. per annum; on this houſe he had agreed to lay out 1200 l. the bills for which he had not yet paid. The villa in the country he had purchaſed from an Honourable Member of that Houſe, for 12,500 l. of which 7,500 l. remains ſtill unpaid. This was a true ſtate of his affairs. He had ſpent a great deal of his time in the ſervice of the public; his ſervices had been acceptable to his Sovereign, who had been pleaſed to reward him with the penſion in queſtion.

Sir *Matthew White Ridley* obſerved, that another Gentleman had been joined with the laſt Speaker in the office he had filled, though he had not been ſo fortunate as to have his ſervices rewarded. That Honourable Gentleman (he meant Sir Grey Cooper) had quitted a profeſſion (the bar) in which he ſtood eminently conſpicuous; and yet the ſacrifice he made of a profeſſion in which he muſt have made a fortune, and his long ſervices in the Treaſury, had not been rewarded with a penſion.

Mr *Fox* was glad to have an opportunity to ſay a few words on this penſion: He admitted, that it was not without precedent—Mr Bradſhaw had got one, and a larger one too; but then there was a great difference in the two caſes. The Miniſter under whom he had ſerved (the Duke of Grafton) had gone out, either becauſe he did not like to remain any longer in, or becauſe his Sovereign did not like that he ſhould. But the Miniſter under whom the preſent penſion had been granted, went out becauſe that Houſe had made it neceſſary that he ſhould. And upon this he muſt make one obſervation: When a noble Earl (Surrey) had conſented to withdraw his motion, which at leaſt obliquely cenſured the late Adminiſtration, it was under an aſſurance from the then Miniſter, that his adminiſtration was no more. Under the idea of this extinction of the Miniſtry, it was underſtood that no more buſineſs would have been done by them; but, on comparing dates, it appeared that this penſion, and another to the noble Lord, had been granted in the interim between that period and the formation of the new Miniſters; in that interim, the Miniſter was certainly vigilant for once; but it was not for his country's good—it was in filling up places, and granting of penſions.—A great Miniſter, who at another period had gone out in a different manner (Pitt) had received a penſion; but it was for glorious ſervices done to his country:—but the late Miniſter received a penſion almoſt equal to it, for having reduced the country to ſuch diſtreſs, that if the preſent ſervants of the Crown had ten times the abilities they poſſeſs, they could not retrieve the affairs of the Public. The Miniſter indeed did well in rewarding his ſervices well, for he was ſure there was not a ſet of men in the kingdom, his own colleagues excepted, who would have thought them deſerving ſuch a reward. As to the ſervices of the Honourable Gentleman, he could not diſcover them; and he wiſhed that he had ſpent in idleneſs thoſe hours which he ſaid he had devoted to the ſervice of the public.—He then ſaid a word or two againſt the Miniſter, who had adviſed that a penſion of 1000 l. a-year ſhould be given to a Chief Juſtice of a Court whoſe ſalary that Houſe had formerly refuſed to increaſe.

Lord *North* ſaid that he had not received a penſion; but that his Majeſty having been graciouſly pleaſed to make the ſalary of his place of Lord Warden to the Cinque Ports, equal to what it had been under the late Earl of Holderneſſe and the Duke of Dorſet, he had accepted this mark of his Sovereign's favour. When the place itſelf was given to him, his Royal Maſter had moſt graciouſly offered it to him; but as he then held other conſiderable employments, he had refuſed the offer: But ſince his Majeſty had been pleaſed to put his affairs into other hands, and confer thoſe employments on other people, he had accepted of this favour, which had been again offered to him by his moſt gracious Sovereign; but in both inſtances the offer was the pure effuſion of royal bounty, and certainly was unſolicited on his part. If his labours had not been as beneficial to his country as he wiſhed, it was his misfortune; he had endeavoured to maintain the rights and claims of this country, but he had failed in his endeavours. His ſervices, no doubt, were overpaid; but the reward that had been given was the free, ſpontaneous, and unſolicited bounty of his Royal Maſter.

Mr *Fox* ſaid it was contrary to order, in the Noble Lord, to ſay that the gift was ſpontaneous, becauſe he gave no penſion but in conſequence of advice—the Treaſury was accountable for the act; that Noble Lord was at the head of that Treaſury, and therefore might be be ſaid to have given himſelf the penſion; not indeed that the warrant was counterſigned by him; that would be indelicate indeed, but it was ſigned by the members of his own Treaſury.

Lord *North* admitted, that his Treaſury was reſponſible for the act, be it good or bad; but ſtill he maintained, that the place conferred on him by his Sovereign, was purely ſpontaneous, and by no means ſolicited.

Mr *Sawbridge* was going to reply; but the Chairman telling him that the army eſtimates were before the Houſe, he gave up the ſubject for the preſent, ſaying, that he would bring it on again on Monday. The queſtion was then put on the various ſums in the eſtimates, and was carried without any oppoſition.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *April* 30.

Whitehall, April 30.

THE following are extracts of letters received at the office of the Earl of Shelburne, one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, the 25th inſtant.

Extract of a letter from Major General Shirley, Captain General, and Governor in Chief of the Leeward Carribee iſlands, dated St Chriſtopher's, February 15, 1782.

I AM extremely mortified at being obliged to inform your Lordſhip, that the iſlands of St Chriſtopher and Nevis, having been attacked by a powerful fleet and army, under the command of the Marquis de Bouille, were compelled to ſurrender to the French arms on the 12th of February inſtant, after a ſiege of about five weeks, upon the terms of a capitulation, which I have the honour to ſend incloſed to your Lordſhip. [*They formerly appeared in the Mercury.*]

Extract of a letter from Brigadier-General Fraſer, dated St Chriſtopher's, February 14, 1782.

I AM extremely ſorry to inform you, that, with the opinion of the engineer, the commanding officer of the artillery, and the reſt of the officers of the garriſon, I was under the painful neceſſity to ſurrender the few remaining troops under my command at the poſt of Brimſtone Hill, by capitulation, on the 12th inſtant, to the French troops commanded by the Marquis de Bouille.

On the 9th of January, 28 French ſhips of the line, with ſeveral frigates and tranſports, appeared off this iſland; on the 11th they ſtood in for the road of Baſſeterre, and that evening landed 8000 troops, with a formidable train of artillery. Finding the enemy's force bore every appearance of being very ſuperior to the few troops I had for the defence of this iſland, I judged it prudent to withdraw my out-poſts; and being joined by General Shirley, with a detachment of the militia of the iſland, from Baſſeterre, I took poſt on Brimſtone Hill on the 11th.

On the 11th and 12th the enemy compleatly inveſted and blockaded the garriſon; their right taking poſt in the town of Sandy Point, and their left at Godwin's Gut. They immediately advanced their piquets within 500 yards of Brimſtone Hill, to cut off our communication with the country; and likewiſe detached corps to Baſſeterre and the town of Old Road; in ſhort (Brimſtone Hill excepted) the enemy were in full poſſeſſion of the iſland, and in ſuch a poſition as to prevent us every means of ſuccour, unleſs the Britiſh ſquadron ſhould be ſuperior at ſea.

In this ſituation I prepared to make the beſt defence poſſible. The ground we were on muſt be acknowledged to be very ſtrong by nature, and againſt an immediate attack by aſſault. I am confident we ſhould have proved invulnerable, but the fortifications were very old, and in a ruinous ſtate, and by no means equal to ſtand the fire from ſuch heavy batteries as opened during the ſiege.

In the night of the 16th of January the enemy began to break ground at Somerſall's eſtate, diſtant 500 yards on the north weſt ſide, and at Rawlins's eſtate on the old road ſide; and in the morning of the 19th they opened a battery of ſix mortars from Rawlin's. From that day, the fire from the enemy increaſed daily on us, new batteries frequently opening; and for the laſt three weeks they were conſtantly, night and day, bombarding and cannonading the garriſon, and with ſuch effect, that, early in the ſiege, every cover on the hill, the ſtore containing all the rum, the arſenal, and the artillery-ſtore, and part of the proviſion-ſtore, were conſumed or torn to pieces by the fire from cannon. The latter part of the ſiege almoſt all the guns were either diſmounted or diſabled, and the works on the north-weſt ſide was an entire and perfect breach. I muſt add, the want of entrenching tools was ſeverally felt; there was not any proviſion of the kind made, which put it out of our power to make any repairs or retrenching within, which was ſo neceſſary againſt an aſſault, when ſuch conſiderable breaches were made in the works; and when it was ſo well known by the enemy that our decreaſe of troops in the garriſon was very conſiderable, we had reaſon to look for every moment.

Under all theſe circumſtances, after a ſiege of five weeks, thirty-four days ſince the enemy's batteries began to open, moſt of which time we received fire from 24 mortars and 23 pieces of heavy artillery againſt a ſpot of ground where the greateſt diameter is not more than 200 yards, the whole of the garriſon, from the great decreaſe by killed, wounded, ſick, and deſertion, being obliged to be under arms every night, which harraſſed and fatigued them ſo much that I thought it would have been wanting in humanity to have riſked the lives of the ſmall body of gallant ſoldiers that had behaved with ſuch fidelity and courage during the ſiege, to have ſubjected them to an aſſault, which, from the ſuperior numbers of the enemy, (the duty men in the garriſon not exceeding 500 men) could not fail to ſucceed.

Notwithſtanding the event has proved unfortunate, I ſhould be wanting in doing juſtice to the troops under my command, if I concluded without ſaying, that both officers and ſoldiers deſerve the higheſt commendation: under a conſtant fire of ſhot and ſhells night and day (that I doubt has in any inſtance ever been exceeded) the officers ſhewed a conſtant and univerſal chearfulneſs, and, by their example, the ſoldiers bore the greateſt fatigue with a firmneſs that deſerves my warmeſt acknowledgements.

I tranſmit you returns of our killed and wounded, and have the pleaſure to add, that during the ſiege we loſt but one man by deſertion of the king's troops.

Captain Robertſon, of the 15th, will have the honour to deliver you this diſpatch. He acted as deputy quarter maſter-general during the ſiege, and is well qualified to explain every particular relating to the ſiege.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Miſſing of the Troops under the command of Brigadier General Fraſer, from the 10th *of January to the* 12th *of February* 1782.

Royal. 2 Lieutenants, 1 Quarter maſter, 3 Serjeants, 2 Drummers, 22 Rank and File, killed; 2 Captains, 1 Surgeon, 6 Serjeants, 4 Drummers, 84 Rank and File wounded; 2 Rank and File miſſing.

15th *Flank Companies.* 1 Lieutenant, 1 Surgeon, 1 Drummer, 4 Rank and File killed; 1 Serjeant, 1 Drummer, 15 Rank and File wounded; 6 Rank and File miſſing.——Total—159.

Detachment of royal Artillery. 1 Matroſs killed; 1 Bombadier, 1 Gunner, 9 Matroſſes, wounded; 1 Corporal, 1 Bombadier, 3 Matroſſes, miſſing.——Total—17.

THO. FRASER, Brig. Gen.

Names and Rank of Officers killed and wounded.

Royal. Lieutenants Wilſon and Clerk, Quarter-maſter Shungar, killed; Captains Wallace and Buckeridge, Surgeon Young, wounded.

15th *Flank Companies.* Lieutenant Weſtenra, Surgeon Boyes, killed.

St James's, April 30.

The King has been pleaſed to grant to Gibbs Craufurd, Eſq; the office of Clerk to his Majeſty's Ordnance.

Alſo to grant to John Aldridge, Eſq; the office or place of Keeper of his Majeſty's Stores, Ordnance and Ammunition of War.

The King has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint Vice-Admiral John Campbell to be Governor and Commander in Chief of the Iſland of Newfoundland, and of the Iſlands of Madelaine in the Gulph of St Lawrence.

Admiralty-Office, April 30. 1782.

Extract of a letter from Vice-Admiral Milbanke to Mr Stephens, dated Plymouth, April 28, 1782.

I HAVE the ſatisfaction to acquaint you, for their Lordſhip's information, that his Majeſty's ſhip Latona arrived here late laſt night, and Captain Conway brings the agreeable intelligence of his having, in company with the Queen laſt Monday, ſouth of Scilly, fallen in with the French ſhip l'Actionnaire, armé en flute, which ſtruck to the latter. She has eleven cheſts of Dutch ſilver on board, and alſo lower maſts for four ſeventy-fours, with ſails and rigging complete, beſides her own maſts, which were intended for the Hannibal.

Captain Conway farther informs me, that on Thurſday laſt, about ten leagues ſouth of Scilly, he fell in with and took a French lugger named Le Barnardine, mounting fourteen guns, and alſo retook a Scotch lugger of ten guns, which ſhe had captured.

Admiralty-Office, April 30, 1782.

Extract of a letter from Captain Colins, of the Eolus, to Mr Stephens, dated Paſſage of Waterford, April 20, 1782.

I BEG you would be pleaſed to inform my Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that being off Cape Cornwall the 18th inſtant, on my paſſage to this place in his Majeſty's ſhip under my command, I took l'Aglé, a French ſhip privateer, belonging to St Maloes, commanded by the Sieur Dugue du Laurem, of twenty guns, ſix and nine pounders, and 121 men, after a chace of eight hours. This ſhip had been out ſix days, and had not taken any thing.

Admirality-Office, April 30. 1782.

Extract of a letter from Vice Admiral Drake to Mr Stephens, dated in the Downs, April 25. 1782.

I HAVE the pleaſure to inform your Lordſhips, that a large cutter privateer, mounting eighteen ſix pounders, and two twelve pounders, and 133 men, named the Active Roebuck, and commanded by one Chitty an Engliſhman, was ſent into the Downs yeſterday evening: She was taken to the Weſtward by the Crocodile, Scourge, and Helena.

Admirality Office, April 30. 1782.

Extract of a letter from Lieutenant Dove to Mr Stephenes dated on board the Dorothy and Ann Tender, Hull Road, April 27. 1782.

BE pleaſed to acquaint their Loedſhips, that I this morning boarded and took poſſeſſion of the Endeavour Dutch privateer in Hull road, ſhe being drove up the Humber by diſtreſs of weather; ſhe mounts two three pounders and ſix ſwivel guns and fourteen men, left Fluſhing the 21ſt of this month, and has not taken any veſſel.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD's, *April* 30.

The Garland man of war has taken and ſent into New York a ſhip called the Admiral Zoutman, late the Major Pearſon, loaded with 1500 barrels of flour.

A large ſhip, loaded with 600 hogſheads of ſugar, is retaken and carried into Bermudas.

The ſchooner Gayton, ———, from Penobſcot to St Kitts, is retaken by the Sybil man of war, Captain Rodney, and carried into Antigua.

The Mary and Ann, Cowling, from St Lucia to Hallifax, was taken the 14th of December by a French privateer, called the Amazon, and carried into Fort Royal, Martinico.

The Royal Charlotte, the Duke of Portland, the Contractor, and the Poniſborne, from London to China, were left all well about the middle of September laſt, about 20 days ſail from Canton.

The St Joſeph, ———, prize to the Surprize privateer, Capt. Wilkinſon, is arrived at Plymouth.

The Marquis de Caſtreas, a French prize, taken by La Prudente frigate, arrived at Plymouth the 25th inſt.

A Daniſh ſhip, ſuppoſed to be the Providentia, Captain Bruce, from London to St Thomas's, ſome time ago taken by an American privateer, is carried into Salem.

Dartmouth 24. This day paſſed by this harbour the Newfoundland fleet from Torbay. Sailed from hence the Providence, Sparks, to join them.

Waterford 20. This day arrived his Majeſty's frigate Æolus, and has brought in with her a French cutter mounting 24 nine-pounders, name not known.

The Peggy, Oak, from Cork to the Weſt Indies, is taken and carried into Cadiz.

A French ſchooner, laden with proviſions, &c. prize to La Prudente frigate, arrived at Portſmouth the 27th inſtant. She was bound from Breſt to Africa.

The Georgette and Sezette, both letters of marque, mounting eight guns four pounders each, bound from Bourdeaux to Martinico, laden with wine, flour, and bale goods, are taken by the Alarm privateer of Guernſey.

The Nancy, Robins, from London to Topſham, and the Holkham, Bryan, from Newry, to London, are taken by the Flushing cutter, and ſent for France.

The Venus, Brown, from St Lucia, arrived at Liverpool, on her paſſage took a brig from America, with 87 hogſheads of tobacco and ſlaves on board, which ſhe ſent for Liverpool, but not yet arrived.

Portſmouth 27. Great part of the ſhips from the Downs, under convoy of the Ambuſcade frigate, joined the Weſt India fleet at St Helen's, and ſailed with them.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Monday, April* 29.

Mr ORD brought up the report from the Committee of Supply for extraordinaries. This report being read,

Mr *Huſſey* obſerved, that the article in it relative to the contract for ſending over dollars to Georgia appeared to him ſo very extravagant, that though he ſhould not now oppoſe it, he thought it ought not to paſs; the contractor was allowed *four-pence* on each dollar, which amounted to *eight* per cent. for the commiſſion.

Sir *Grey Cooper* ſaid that this contract was of ten years ſtanding; and conſidering where the dollars were to be ſent, and from whence they were to be got, the commiſſion of four-pence on each had not been thought unreaſonable.

Mr *Byng* thought it ſo unreaſonable, that he declared he ſhould have a very bad opinion of the preſent Miniſters, if they did not get the buſineſs done for half the commiſſion.

Mr *Huſſey* informed the Gentlemen who might not have read the eſtimates, that the extraordinaries only, for the province of Canada, amounted to the enormous ſum of 600,000l. He then aſked, if they thought the kingdom could carry on the war at ſuch an immoderate expence?

General *Smith* ſaid, it was a burthen which muſt ſink any country; and if Canada ſhould continue to be ſo expenſive, we muſt be ruined, or be obliged to give it up.

Colonel *Barre* obſerved, that he had never ſuffered the army extraordinaries to paſs through the Houſe, without animadverting on the prodigality of Government in the expenditure of the public money; however, he would let them paſs this time for a good reaſon; the Commiſſioners of Public Accounts were at this moment employed on that ſubject; and ſuch was the opinion he entertained of the preſent ſervants of the Crown, that he made no doubt but they would adopt every practicable plan of œconomy.

Sir *Grey Cooper* replied, that to find fault with the extraordinary expences of a war in a remote country, was in fact to find fault with the war itſelf, as it could not be carried on without a heavy expence indeed; however, he could aſſure the Houſe, and there were numberleſs documents at preſent in the Treaſury papers to prove, that under the late Adminiſtration the moſt preſſing language had been uſed to the Commanders abroad to keep down as much as poſſible the extraordinaries of the army.

Mr *Huſſey* pointed out one article in the extraordinaries of 5 l. per diem to a General for muſtering forces in Germany; he hoped that, *as we had now got rid of the American war*, this expence would ceaſe.

The reſolucions from the Committee were then read a ſecond time, and agreed to without further obſervation.

Lord *Mahon* brought up a report from the Committee on the gold coin, which being read, he moved, that on Wedneſday next it be referred to a Committee of the whole Houſe.

Mr *Jenkinſon* objected to this mode of proceeding. The ſubject, he ſaid, was of a very ſerious nature, and might raiſe an alarm in the public, if it ſhould go abroad.

Lord *Mahon* declared himſelf indifferent whether he ſhould *then* move, that the Houſe ſhould on Wedneſday next reſolve itſelf into a Committee, or on Wedneſday, that the Houſe *do now* reſolve itſelf into a Committee; but one of the two motions he certainly ſhould make.

It was at laſt agreed, that the motion for the preſent ſhould be, that the further conſideration of the report be poſtponed till Wedneſday next. This motion being put and carried, the order of the day was next moved for the ſitting of the committee of the whole Houſe, to take into conſideration the report from the Secret Committee on India affairs.

Sir *Thomas Rumbold* ſtated, that before the various reſolutions perſonally affecting him, and which on two former days had been read to the Committee, ſhould be moved, he thought it would be but juſtice to permit him to refer to the Committee thoſe papers, from which he was of opinion he ſhould be able to extract a ſolid and ſubſtantial defence; that ſo the bane and antidote might get abroad into the world at the ſame time. He added, that he could not ſubſcribe to the opinion that it would not be a violation of juſtice to move the criminating reſolutions, and then report them to the Houſe; as in ſuch caſe he ſhould be held guilty before he could have an opportunity of cleating his character. He concluded by moving, that the papers, brought from the India-houſe on Friday, be referred to the Committee, together with the report from the Secret Committee.

The *Lord Advocate* oppoſed this motion, on the principle, that the Houſe was to be conſidered in a double capacity—as a great inqueſt—and as a court of juſtice: In their inquiſitorial capacity, they might fairly adopt the reſolutions which ſhould be propoſed, if they were ſuch as met their approbation; and in their judicial character, they might afterwards try the perſons who were the objects of thoſe reſolutions: In the one caſe, they were not to hear a defence; in the other, they could not proceed till the accuſed ſhould have been heard. In their inquiſitorial capacity, they were like a grand jury merely to find the bill, without hearing the accuſed; but in their judicial capacity, the defence muſt precede judgment. It remained then to determine in which of theſe two capacities they were going to act. The precedents of Parliament, and the meaſures he ſhould propoſe, would determine the queſtion.—Various modes of proceeding were recorded in the Journals. Sometimes the Houſe, not intending to determine ultimately, ordered the Attorney-General to proſecute in the courts below; and then they never ſuffered the accuſed to enter into any defence before them. Sometimes they proceeded by impeachment at the bar of the Houſe of Lords; and in that caſe alſo did not permit the accuſed to make any defence before them. But it was different when expulſion was to be the iſſue, or a bill of pains and penalties was brought in: In either of theſe caſes the parties were heard before the Houſe, which was then to aſſume its judicial capacity; and, ſo far as in it lay, pronounce a definitive ſentence. On examining precedents, he had found, that the uſual mode of proceeding in the firſt inſtance was to appoint a committee of enquiry, who made a report to the Houſe; out of which report a charge was exhibited, and formed by the Houſe; and, if they acted as an inqueſt, they refuſed to hear any defence, referring the accuſed to the tribunal where final judgment was to be pronounced. The proceeding in the caſe of Lord Macclesfield was different; the Houſe then formed their impeachment on a report made to them, not by a committee of their own members, but by the Crown; the regular mode in that caſe would have been to order the report, laid on the table by the King's commands, to be referred to a committee, to examine into the grounds of it. This was a deviation from the general mode of proceeding; but in all caſes, where the Houſe inquiſitorially, as in thoſe of the South-Sea Company and Charitable Corporation, they never permitted any of the accuſed to make a defence in that ſtage of the buſineſs: The charge was firſt made, and then the accuſed was put upon his defence, and not before. This was the general tenor of the precedents of the Houſe, with one only exception, in the caſe of Dr Sacheverel, who was admitted to defend himſelf at the bar, againſt the reſolutions which formed the ground-work of the impeachment that ſent him to be tried by the Houſe of Lords. The ſecret committee now had in one thing only deviated from precedent; this deviation was, that inſtead of leaving to the Houſe to extract from the report a charge againſt the parties accuſed, the committee had taken up that buſineſs themſelves, and framed the reſolutions which he had the honour on ſome former days, to read to the Houſe: But the accuſed had reaſon to rejoice at this deviation, as it put them in poſſeſſion of the charges ſo much earlier than they could have heard them, if the Houſe had formed the reſolutions themſelves. There remained therefore for him only to declare what further ſteps he intended to take, in conſequence of theſe reſolutions. It was his intention, if the reſolutions ſhould be agreed to by the Houſe, to follow them up, by moving for leave to bring in a bill to *inflict pains and penalties on Sir* THO RUMBOLD, Bart.—— WHITTLE, and PETER PERRIN, Eſqrs. for high crimes and miſdemeanors committed by them in India. When this bill ſhould be [illegible] then, and not before, in his opinion, the Hon. Baronet ſhould be heard in his defence.

Sir *Thomas Rumbold* complained of the hardſhip of this mode of proceeding, as it would in fact pronounce him guilty before he ſhould be called to defend himſelf. The compariſon drawn by the Learned Lord between the Houſe and a Grand Jury could not in the preſent caſe hold good. For a Grand Jury, having found a bill, hand it over to a petty Jury, to try the accuſed; but here the Grand and Petty Jury were the ſame. It was in vain, therefore, for him to expect that the Petty Jury ſhould acquit, when the very ſame ſet of men had before condemned him.

Mr *Jenkinſon* entered pretty largely, as the Lord Advocate had done before him, into the forms of the Houſe; ſtating, that on the ſecond reading of the bill, propoſed to be brought in, the Honourable Baronet would be entitled to defend himſelf, and not till then.

Mr *Fox* entertained the ſame opinion; obſerving, that the Honourable Baronet's agreeing to the preſent reſolutions, would not be to find him guilty, but merely to put him on his defence: and no man, who ſhould agree to theſe reſolutions now, could be bound under any idea of conſiſtency to ſupport the charge, as new evidence might be produced to overturn it.

Sir *Thomas Rumbold* was going to prove that ſome of the reſolutions were ill-founded, when he was interrupted by Mr Rigby, who requeſted that he would not then enter upon his defence, but confine the grounds upon which he intended to meet the charge. Mr Montague doing the ſame, Sir Thomas, after a few obſervations, withdrew his motion. It was then agreed, on all hands, that ſufficient time ſhould be allowed for the defence, and every indulgence given that was compatible with juſtice. The Houſe afterwards went into a Committee, and the Lord Advocate having moved all his reſolutions, to the number of more than 50, Sir George Howard reported them to the Houſe; and, having moved for leave to bring in a Bill of Pains and Penalties, which was granted without oppoſition, the Houſe at eight o'clock adjourned.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, April 30.

"This day, Admiral George Auguſtus Keppel, having been, by letters, created Lord Viſcount Keppel, was introduced in the Houſe of Peers, with the uſual ceremonies, between Lord Viſcount Townſend and Lord Viſcount Falmouth: the patent being read, and his Lordſhip having taken the oaths, was afterwards placed in his ſeat on the Viſcount's bench.

"The bill for quartering the troops coming from Minorca, was preſented, and read a firſt time.

"In a Committee on the bill relative to ranſoming of ſhips, went through the ſame, and afterwards reported it to the Houſe.

"This day, in the Houſe of Commons, the order of the day being read, Lord *Lewiſham* preſented a bill from Peter Perryn, Eſq; to requeſt that he might be exempted from the conſequences of thoſe bills of pains and penalties which were moved againſt Sir Thomas Rumbold and —— Whittle, Eſq; that his conduct might be the ſubject of a detached and ſeparate enquiry.

"The *Lord Advocate* then preſented to the Speaker a motion, which being read, was to make it felony for Sir Thomas Rumbold, —— Whittle, Eſq; &c. to leave the kingdom, or remove any part of their effects, before the end of the next ſeſſions. And that the ſame puniſhment ſhould extend to any perſon or perſons who might aſſiſt them in either abſenting themſelves, or removing their effects, before the expiration of the above period.

"The bill reſpecting the killing of game was then moved for a ſecond reading, which met with a ſlight oppoſition from Sir Charles Turner.

FINANCES.

"Mr *Thomas Pitt* moved, that a particular ſtate of the annuities be laid before that Houſe which had been granted from the year 1776 to the preſent year, with alſo a particular account of thoſe taxes which had been levied in this period to pay them. He thought by this we might determine whether the public money had been miſapplied, and what ſyſtem of œconomy might be eſtabliſhed from our preſent ſituation of finance, in our preſent exigencies of ſtate.

"Lord *North* ſaid, that as he was certain he had uſed no deception in ſtating the expenditures, he ſhould not ſhrink from any enquiry to which the motion might tend reſpecting his Adminiſtration.

"Mr *Huſſey* ſaid, that he ſhould not make any obſervations upon what the noble Lord had ſaid. It would appear in the courſe of the enquiry, whether he had or had not made uſe of deception.

Mr ROBINSON's PENSION.

"Mr *Sawbridge* aroſe, and, agreeable to his promiſe, ſtated to the Houſe ſome further particulars relative to the emoluments which Mr Robinſon had received from his office: That he had the making of the contracts, loans, and a conſiderable grant in the town of Harwich, beſides a reverſion in the Cuſtom houſe. He, therefore, moved, that whether the penſion granted to Mr Robinſon, the late Secretary of the Treaſury, of one thouſand pounds a-year, was not a laviſh and improvident expenditure of the public money?

"Mr *Robinſon* aroſe, and called upon the contractors, and thoſe who had any concern in the loans,, to prove to the Houſe, whether he ever had any further advantage from them than the uſual perquiſites of his office? In reſpect to the grant at Harwich, he could prove that he had expended nigh ten times the ſum which the income produced.

"Mr *Thomas Pitt* moved, that the motion be put aſide for the previous queſtion. He thought it was a matter of no moment for that Houſe to enter into a ſerious diſcuſſion.

"Mr *Secretary Fox* was of the ſame opinion. He thought the enquiry into a penſion granted to the Secretary of the Treaſury, could produce no national reform. He was not againſt enquiries. He wiſhed they might be brought forward. But he hoped they would be of a more conſequential nature than that which was now before them.

"The *Lord Advocate* ſaid, that to enter into perſonal enquiries would only retard the general exertions of the ſtate. They would tend to deſtroy that unanimity, which was wanted to preſerve the ſtate in its preſent ſituation.

"Mr *William Pitt* ſaid, that he did not think, under the preſent ſtate of the queſtion, it was a proper ſubject of attention. The ground was too particular, and not general enough, reſpecting the reformation of official abuſe.

"Mr *Burke* ſaid a few words in compliment to Mr Pitt, and in favour of thoſe enquiries to which the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr Secretary Fox) had alluded.

"Lord *Surry* then called upon the Honourable Gentleman to withdraw his motion, on conſideration that the queſtion for the previous motion was withdrawn.

"Commodore *Johnſton* ſpoke againſt the motion, as being introduced without ſufficient ground; he, therefore, wiſhed the motion for the previous queſtion might be withdrawn.

"The former queſtion was called for, and put, and negatived.

"Lord *Surry* then moved, that a particular account be laid before the Houſe, of thoſe penſions, reverſions and appointments which had been ſigned, and counterſigned, by the Lords Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, from the 15th of February laſt, to the preſent 30th of April. The motion was carried, and the Houſe adjourned.

"An American paper of the 16th ult. has the following article; "His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's armies have been lately called from invading our Royal Sovereign's dominions, to act againſt the moſt formidable object that ever convulſed an empire, the revolt of the South American continent, which has now reached with horror to their audiences on the Gulph of Mexico."

By a letter which came by the laſt packet from New-York, it appears, that General Clinton was ſo apprehenſive of a viſit from the French and Americans, that orders were given for repairing all the works, and for erecting new ones. In particular, that they were at preſent buſy in cutting a foſſe, or large ditch, acroſs the iſland from Hudſon's river to within half a mile of the city of New-York; and that, in this operation, not only the military, but the inhabitants, were obliged to aſſiſt. It was alſo ſaid there, that the garriſons at Charleſtown and Savannah would ſpeedily be evacuated.

On Sunday the 28th ult. died at Stricathro, Miſs Marjory Lewis, daughter of the deceaſed Chambre Lewis, Eſq; late Collector of the Cuſtoms at Leith.

Mr Kerr of Chatto died here this morning.

We are informed, that Mr De Zybin, a Ruſſian officer, will ſet out for Italy in the beginning of the next week.

We hear from Dundee, that on Wedneſday afternoon, a fire broke out in a dwelling houſe there, which being thatched, the fire could not be got under, until both houſe and furniture were entirely deſtroyed. Fortunately for the proprietor, we hear it is inſured in the Sun Fire Office.

Extract of a letter from Peterhead, May 2.

"I ſaw at ſix o'clock yeſternight, a large American ſchooner off this place. She came from the north with a croud of ſail, and when about four miles to the eaſtward of this, ſhe ſteered about ſouth eaſt. I imagine ſhe had been betwixt Orkney and Caithneſs."

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

WE ſhall ſoon have an opportunity of knowing whether modern Whigs, when they come into power, are, or are not, like the old Whigs of Sir Robert Walpole's days. An election for one of the Sixteen Peers to ſucceed Lord Loudoun, is at hand.

The Earls of Buchan and Stair, it is ſaid, are the candidates.

The firſt of theſe Peers has been uniformly an aſſerter of the dignity and freedom of his order: The latter offered himſelf to a Tory Miniſter in January 1771, to obſtruct a free election which would *otherwiſe*, at that time, have taken place in the perſon of the late Earl of Breadalbane.

Lord Buchan, though a friend to the preſent Adminiſtration, has offered himſelf a candidate without conſulting them, or aſking their intereſt;—the latter is ſaid to ſtand on the old ground.

This will create a very new ſpectacle; but I hope it will be a glorious one for the Peerage of our ancient kingdom.

I am, Sir, your humble ſervant,

CALEDONICUS.

Several articles of intelligence, advertiſments, &c. are obliged to be delayed for want of room.

LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

May 4. Two Brothers, Nairn, from Drunteen, with tar.
And ſeveral veſſels with grain, coals, &c.

GREENOCK SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

April 30. Jenny, Sharp, from Dublin, in balaſt.
Adventure tender from England.
May 2. Sillers, Lang, from Dublin, with goods.
Peggy, Lamont, from Dumfries, with timber.

SAILED,

April 30. Katty, Macarthur, for Dungarvan, with goods.
Laurel, Lindſay, for Liverpool, with goods.
May 1. Sally, Boyd, for Briſtol, with ditto.
Jeanie, Ferguſſon, for Liverpool, with ditto.

To be SOLD by Meſſrs GEORGE COLVIN and CO. at Seaſock,
VERY FINE SALLAD OIL, in choppin bottles.

JUST ARRIVED,
A PARCEL OF LEMONS, in cheſts. Apply to Mr MULDROP, Daniſh Conſul at Leith.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
AT CAROLINE PARK.

TO be SOLD by public auction at Caroline Park, on Thurſday the 9th of May 1782, A great variety of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, viz. Mounted and Tent Beds, Down and Feather Beds, Blankets, Matreſſes, Carpets, Mahogany Tables, Chairs, Deſks and Drawers, Looking Glaſſes, Clocks, Grates, a kitchen Jack, and ſeveral other articles.

The roup to begin at ten o'clock, and continue till all are ſold off.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

TO be SOLD by roup, on Wedneſday next, 8th May; The whole Houſehold Furniture belonging to the deceaſed Mrs Erſkine of Balgowrie, oppoſite to Queensberry Lodging, Canongate, conſiſting of mounted beds, down and feather beds, blankets, Wilton and Scots carpets, joining mahogany with tea and card tables, grates, chimney and ſconce glaſſes, deſks and drawers, tea and table China, with a variety of ornamental China, dining and drawing-room furniture, eight-day clock, kitchen jack and ciſtern, with all other ſorts of furniture, too tedious to mention. —— By Mr DALGLIESH Auctioneer.

The roup to begin at ten o'clock, and continue till all be ſold off.

TO be SOLD, by auction, by Mr Cart, at the Bull-head at Hinckley, in the county of Leiceſter, on Wedneſday the 29th May 1782, by order of the aſſignees of Mr Richard Sellier hoſier, a bankrupt,

One Hundred and Eleven STOCKING-FRAMES of various gages, in good condition, and calculated for the moſt uſeful part of the Stocking Manufactory.—Deſcriptive Catalogues with conditions of ſale, may be had at Gairaway's Coffee-houſe, London; the Saracen's Head, Glaſgow; the Exchange Coffee-houſe, Edinburgh; at Dunn's Hotel, Edinburgh; and of the auctioneer, at Leiceſter on Wedneſday preceding the ſale.

One Hundred and eleven Stocking Frames being a greater number than were ever ſold in England by auction in one day, the Auctioneer, with great reſpect to the merchants of Scotland thought it proper to announce the ſale in the Caledonian Mercury.

EXCISE OFFICE, EDINBURGH, 3d May 1782.

By order of the Hon. COMMISSIONERS OF EXCISE.

ON SATURDAY the 11th day of May inst. at twelve o'clock noon, there will be exposed to SALE by public auction, at the Excise Warehouse in LEITH, (pursuant to act of Parliament), The following Quantities of TEA, seized and condemned as forfeited, viz.

		Per lib.
2 Boxes, containing	112 lib. of GREEN TEA, appraised at	9s. 0d.
25 Ditto,	2019 lib. of BLACK TEA, at	7s. 0d.
5 Ditto,	404 lib. of ditto, at	6s. 6d.
1 Ditto,	28 lib. of ditto, at	5s. 0d.
2 Casks,	141 lib. of ditto, at	3s. 6d.
2 Ditto & 1 bag, containing	222 lib. of ditto, at	3s. 0d.
Bags, &c. containing	107 lib. of ditto, at	6s. 6d.
Ditto, containing	264 lib. of ditto, at	6s. 0d.
Ditto,	252 lib. of ditto, at	5s. 6d.
Ditto,	20 lib. of ditto, at	5s. 0d.
Ditto,	9 lib. of ditto, at	4s. 6d.
Ditto,	79 lib. of ditto, at	4s. 0d.
Ditto,	145 lib. of ditto, at	3s. 6d.
Ditto,	437 lib. of ditto, at	3s. 0d.
Ditto,	55 lib. of ditto, at	2s. 6d.

The goods, which will be put up in lots, and the conditions of sale, to be seen at the above-mentioned Warehouse on the day preceding, and the morning of the day of sale.

MONEY WANTED.

WANTED, ONE THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED POUNDS Sterling, upon transfer of an heritable security for that sum, over an estate rented at about 300 l. per annum, which is free of any prior incumbrance. The interest has been regularly paid in Edinburgh. A reasonable discount will be given.

For particulars, apply to George Farquhar writer New Town, Edinburgh. Not to be repeated.

ALEXANDER LIVINGSTON,

TEA AND SPIRIT DEALER,

Opposite the CHAPEL of EASE, Crosscauseway, Edinburgh,

RETURNS his best thanks to the Public in general, and his friends in particular, for the many favours conferred upon him; and flatters himself, that he has it in his power to merit the continuance of their approbation: Begs leave to inform them, that he has got to hand a very large assortment of TEAS, WINES, and SPIRITS, which, upon trial, will be found superior to any offered to sale for some time past.

Black Teas from 4s. 6d. to 8s. } per lib.
Hyson Green, from 10s. to 14s. }

His Black Teas at 7s. 6d. and 8s. he begs leave to recommend in particular.

Sugars to tea customers at prime cost, for ready money only.

SALE OF TEAS AND SPIRITS.

JOHN POLLOCK, Tea and Spirit Dealer, head of Niddry's Wynd, Edinburgh, has now on hand a large quantity of exceeding fine TEAS, in the original packages, which he flatters himself will give entire satisfaction, and is selling at the following moderate prices:

Bohea,	4s. per lib.	Best Congo,	7s. per lib.
Best ditto,	5s.	Souchong,	8s.
Congo,	6s.	Best ditto,	8s. 6d.

SPIRITS.

Plain Whisky,	3s. 4. per gal.	Good Brandy,	8s. per gal.
Good ditto,	4s.	Best Coniac ditto,	12s.
Best Fairntoth,	4s. 8d.	Single Rum,	6s.
Gin,	6s.	Good ditto,	8s.
Best Holland ditto,	8s.	Best double Rum,	12s.
Brandy,	6s.		

Sugars to tea customers at *prime cost*—Commissions punctually attended to.

COUNTY OF FORFAR.

BY appointment of the Commissioners of Supply for the County of Forfar, at their meeting on the 30th April last, George Graham of Flemington, their Collector, hereby intimates to those who are in arrear for Cess within said county, that they instantly pay up the arrears due by them, to prevent their being distressed for recovery thereof by a quartering party.

LANARK, 30th April 1782.

Land, House, and Window Taxes of Lanarkshire.

AT the General Meeting of the Commissioners of Supply for the county of Lanark, held here this day, the Collector of the shire produced a letter from the Receiver General, requiring, that the whole Land, House, and Window Taxes due by the county of Lanark at and preceding the 5th March 1782, should be paid into his office on or before the 30th April curt. and especially intimating, that if any part thereof remained in arrear by the 24th June next, payment would be enforced by a quartering party for the land-tax, and by a warrant for treble duty as to the other taxes.—The meeting having taken the same under their consideration, they ordered their Collector to attend at Glasgow upon Whitsun Monday next, at Hamilton upon Whitsun Friday, at Strathaven upon the Saturday immediately thereafter, and at Lanark upon Whitsun Fair, for receiving payment of said Arrears; and desired their clerk to give this public notification thereof to all concerned, that they may have an opportunity of avoiding the disagreeable compulsitor above mentioned, which otherwise they must certainly lay their account with, if they delay paying up the arrears on the days above mentioned.

COUNTY OF INVERNESS.

THE Collector having laid before the Commissioners of Supply of the county of Inverness, at their General Meeting, on the 30th of April last, a letter from the Receiver General, intimating, That in case the whole cess for the year from the 25th of March 1781 to the 25th day of March last, should not be paid on or before the 24th of June next, quartering would be ordered on the county without any further delay or intimation. The Commissioners therefore ordered the same to be intimated in the Edinburgh Evening Courant and Caledonian Mercury, to the effect it might come to the knowledge of all concerned.

Not to be repeated.

A SCHOOLMASTER WANTED FOR DUMFRIES.

THE Arithmetical and Mathematical School for this town having become vacant by the death of the late Mr Andrew Tennent, a well qualified person is wanted to fill up the vacancy.

The yearly salary is only 27 l. 10 s. Sterling, payable quarterly by the town; but the chief emolument arises from the wages and gratuities payable by the scholars, the amount of which depending on the number of scholars, will doubtless be more or less, according to the reputation, abilities, and success of the teacher.

The salary and emoluments together have hitherto been generally computed at betwixt 80 and 100 l. Sterling yearly.

The chief business of the Master will be to teach Arithmetic and Book-keeping. But he will likewise have to teach the Elements of Euclid, Algebra, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Geography, Mensuration, and Navigation.

The Magistrates, anxious to have the place well filled up, have obtained the favour of Professors Mr John Robison and Mr Dugal Stewart of the University of Edinburgh, to undertake the examination of the Candidates. Such as are inclined to offer themselves are requested to give in their names on or before the last week of next May to either of these gentlemen, from whom they will be informed of the particular time and place to be fixed by them for the trial, which will be at Edinburgh, sometime the first week of next June.

Over and above being found of sufficient abilities by the two Professors, the Magistrates and Council are to be perfectly satisfied of the good moral conduct of the candidate whom they shall elect for master.

CORNETCY TO BE SOLD.

A CORNETCY in the XIIIth Regiment of LIGHT DRAGOONS, on the Irish establishment, to be disposed of on reasonable terms.

If unexceptionable security is offered, the price may remain in the hands of the purchaser, at the legal interest.

For particulars, apply to James Home clerk to the signet.

A House, Coach-house, Stable, Garden, &c.

AT LEITH—FOR SALE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, at Lawson's Coffeehouse in Leith, upon Friday the 28th June 1782, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

That large and convenient DWELLING-HOUSE, COACH-HOUSE, STABLE for six horses, two GARDENS, Gardener's House, and Area adjoining the dwelling-house—These subjects were long in possession of the family of Balmerino, all lying in the Kirkgate of Leith; and the purchaser may have possession immediately after the sale. The house is fit to accommodate a large family; and, independent of it, the front of the buildings to the street is 150 feet, which may be sold or feued to great account. The garden, which fronts the Links, is 363 feet in length; which also may be feued or sold in lots for building, and still reserve sufficient garden for the present house.

James Niven gardener will show the premisses; and for further particulars, application may be made to George Leith writer, George's Square, Edinburgh.

SALE OF THE ESTATES OF JOHN LUMSDEN OF CUSHNY.

ON Thursday the 30th day of May 1782, betwixt the hours of three and four afternoon, there will be exposed to Sale by public roup, within the house of Joseph Mitchel vintner in Aberdeen,

The following Lands and Estates, belonging

to John Lumsden of Cushny, and disponed by him to George Moir of Scotstown, Dr William Thom advocate in Aberdeen, and Alexander Leith of Freefield, in trust for the behoof of his creditors, in manner following:

In LOT I. the LANDS and BARONY of CUSHNY, comprehending the particular towns, lands, and others contained in the title-deeds of the same, with the right of patronage of the parish-kirk of Cushny, all lying in the parish of Cushny and county of Aberdeen; the free rent of which, after deducting minister's stipend, cess, and all other public burdens, is 239l. 13s. 11-12ths Sterling of money, 76 bolls 3 firlots and 1-3d peck of meal at nine stones, 5 bolls 2 firlots 2¼ pecks of bear, besides a good many customs, services, and carriages, not rentalled. And for the better accommodation of the foresaid estate, there will be annexed thereto, and sold therewith, twenty acres of the Low Moss of Clova, which is at no great distance therefrom. These lands entitle the proprietor to a vote as a freeholder in the county of Aberdeen.

The mansion-house of Cushny is very commodious, and a considerable part of the ground adjacent is under no lease. This estate is of very great extent, of good soil, and capable of much improvement. The glen of Cushny affords a great deal of fine pasture and good firing. Such of the tacks as subsist expire in a few years.

In LOT II. the LANDS and ESTATE of CLOVA, comprehending the particular towns, lands, and others contained in the title-deeds of the same, all lying within the parishes of Kildrummie, Auchindore, and Kearn, and sheriffdom of Aberdeen, excepting twenty acres of the Low Moss of Clova, to be sold with the Cushny estate as above, and the same to be marked and marched before the roup. The part of these lands lying in the parish of Kearn holds of the Crown, and the rest hold feu of Lord Fife. The free rent of this estate, after deducting feu, ministers stipends, and cess (the last being payable by the tenants), is 318l. 19s. 6d. 2-12ths Sterling, besides a great many customs and services not mentioned. Upon this estate there is a fine large modern house, with proper office-houses and gardens. The farm round the house, just now in Mr Lumsden's possession, is extensive, inclosed, improved, and laid out with taste, and conform to a regular plan. This estate is very extensive, the soil excellent, and capable of much improvement, as there is a good limestone quarry on the lands, with a great deal of fine moss, and the whole of the lands has the command of water. There is a good deal of planting near the house, and a great stretch of hills, very proper for planting or being improved.

If the above estates are not sold in two parts as above, they will be subdivided in smaller lots, and afterwards advertised.

The progress of writs, with copies of the rentals, plan of the Mains of Clova, and conditions of sale, will be shown by Hary Lumsden advocate in Aberdeen, to whom, or any of the said trustees, those intending to purchase may apply.

N. B. Those wanting to see the lands may apply at the house of Cushny or Clova.

To be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 8th May curt. betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

THE House and Lands of POWDER-HALL,

lately belonging to Mr Daniel Seton, merchant in Edinburgh, deceased, lying within the barony of Broughton, parish of St Cuthbert's, and shire of Edinburgh.

The Lands are pleasantly situated upon the banks of the Water of Leith, containing about sixteen Scots acres, of a very rich soil, all completely inclosed and divided into several different fields, surrounded with very thriving and beautiful strips of planting. The pleasure-ground is laid out with great taste; and the garden and wall surrounding the pleasure-ground are well stocked with fruit-trees of many different kinds, which produce remarkably well.

The House standsupon the Bonnington road to Leith, within twenty-five minutes walk of the Cross of Edinburgh, and consists of a kitchen and eleven fire-rooms, besides five bed-rooms, and two large light closets in the garret story. The diping-room in the second story is about 26 feet by 17; and the parlour in the first story is about 16 by 14. There are also two cellars, one of them with catacombs, and a complete set of offices, containing stable for six horses, coach-house, cart-house, byre for four cows, milk-house, wash-house, and large laundry, with two servants rooms, and several other conveniencies. At the offices is a pump-well, plentifully supplied; and, at the head of the entry from the Bonnington road, there is good gardener's house of two apartments.

AS ALSO the House called Beaverhall, built upon the said lands, consisting of five rooms and a bed-closet, with a fire place, besides kitchen, back kitchen, laundry, pantry, and two garrets. Contiguous to the house is a large building, with a number of apartments, formerly made use of as a hat-manufactory, which may be easily converted into offices.

The said lands hold of the Governors of Heriot's Hospital, for payment of an yearly feu-duty of about forty-eight bolls barley bear.

AS ALSO the following SUBJECTS in the Exchange, lately belonging to the said Daniel Seton, viz.

That Shop, to the west of the entry to the Custom-house, lately possessed by Walter Seton and Company, with the intersole above the same. The shop is a very capital one, with a counting room and large parlour on the same flat; and the intersole above contains a large bed-room and bed-closet, with a fire place, and three bed-closets without fire places.

That House immediately below said shop, entering by the stair in the north-west corner of the Exchange, presently possessed by Mr Walker vintner, consisting of a large dining room and drawing-room, and four bed-rooms, with an excellent kitchen, and two cellars, one with catacombs, and a water-pipe in the house. There is an inside communication betwixt this house and the shop, presently shut up, but which may be easily opened.

The House at Powderhall may be seen on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, betwixt eleven and two o'clock.

The other subjects may be seen at any time. William Knox gardener at Powderhall will show the grounds.

The title-deeds of the whole of the above subjects, which are clear, with a plan of the grounds at Powderhall, and the articles of roup, may be seen in the hands of Andrew Hamilton clerk to the signet.

For further particulars apply to David Russell accountant in Edinburgh, who will treat with such as incline to make a purchase by private bargain, before the day of roup.

FOR SALE BY THE CANDLE,



AT Lawson's coffeehouse, Leith, on Monday the 6th day of May, at 12 noon,

The Brigantine LA JEUNE DUNKERQUOISE of Dunkirk, French built, and copper sheathed, not two years old, a remarkable fast sailer, burden about ninety tons more or less, with all her tackling, as she now lies in the harbour of Leith, lately taken by his Majesty's ship Proselyte, John Brown, Esq; commander.

Inventories to be had of Messr. Bell and Rannie merchants in Leith, or of James Hamilton broker.

ARGYLESHIRE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, upon Thursday the 13th day of June next, at 12 o'clock mid-day, within the house of Mrs Currie vintner in Rothsay,

The Five Merk Land of old extent of DARYNAKERACHMORE, lying in the parish of Kilfirran, division of Cowal, and shire of Argyle. This farm is an extensive and good grazing, fit either for black cattle or sheep, and well situate with respect to markets. It contains a considerable quantity of arable land, which may be improven at a small expence, as the ground abounds with limestone, and has in it plenty of fuel.

For further particulars, application may be made to Archibald Campbell of Ardmernock, near Kilterran, the proprietor, Mr John Robertson merchant in Rothesay, or to John Blain Sheriff-clerk of Bute, in whose hands the progress of writs and articles of roup are to be seen.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

UPON the 27th day of June next, there is to be SOLD, by judicial roup and sale, within the Parliament House of Edinburgh, betwixt the hours of four and seven afternoon,

The following Parts of the Lands and Estate

of BARHOLM, lying within the parish of Kirkmabreck, and stewartry of Kircudbright, in the following lots, viz.

LOT I. The Lands of COOL, consisting of 1066 acres Scots measure, or thereabouts. The present rent 86 l. Sterling.

LOT II. The Lands of BLAIRS, consisting of 373 acres Scots measure, or thereabouts. The present rent about 60 l. Sterling.

These Lands are very low rented, and capable of great improvement; a great part of them are arable or improveable.

The lands are situated near to the sea-coast, where there is an inexhaustible fund of shells, which is found to be a very valuable manure; and in the neighbourhood of Creeton, where there is a safe and commodious harbour.

James Macburnie will show the lands. The articles of roup will be seen in the hands of John Callander depute-clerk of Session; and a copy thereof, with the title-deeds, leases, plan of the estate, &c. in the hands of Alexander Abercrombie writer to the signet.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT OF THE ESTATE OF ROSSIE AND CRAIG.

PRICE REDUCED.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 10th July 1782, betwixt the hours of six and seven afternoon,

The Lands and Estate of ROSSIE and CRAIG, with the Ferry of Ferryden, the island of Inchbrayock, and the Salmon-fishings on the river South Esk, and on the sea-shore belonging thereto.

This estate lies along the south side of the said river, opposite to the town of Montrose, and extends from the mouth of the river about four miles westward, deriving much beauty and many advantages from its vicinity to the river, to the town and harbour of Montrose, and to lime quarries of good quality.

It consists of about 2000 Scotch, or 2500 English acres, divided into farms of various extent, and subdivided into fields from 7 to 15 acres, with thriving thorn and whin hedges, all in general well watered: and there is around the house of Rossie about 140 acres, remarkably well laid down in grass, some of it very old, to which a purchaser can have immediate access. When the common of Rossie is divided, this estate will be entitled to several hundred acres, as its share of that improveable muir. The farm, houses, and offices are well built, in excellent repair, and mostly covered with slate.

The free yearly rent of the land estate, exclusive of the salmon-fishings, but including mill, ferry, and house-rent, and the price of 313 bolls, 3 firlots meal and bear, computed at 10 s. per boll, is about 1548 l.

The Salmon-fishings are at present in the heritor's own hand; but, the rent of the river-fishing, when last set, was 222 l. per annum, exclusive of an extensive fishing on the sea-shore, lately acquired, and never yet properly tried; so the whole, including the annat, may be estimated at about 247 l.

The land-rent is only about 15 s. per Scots acre over-head, and the mansion-houses of Rossie and Craig, the gardens of Rossie, a large pigeon-house, and 160 acres of thriving plantations are not rentalled. There is also full-grown ash, and other timber trees fit for cutting, of considerable value.

The whole estate (except a part of the salmon-fishings) holds blench of the Crown; and, being valued in the cess-books at 2100 l. Scots, entitles the proprietor to make five freehold qualifications in the county of Forfar.

The tithes are valued and held under lease from the New College of St Andrews, for payment of a small tack-duty, and above 60 years of the lease are yet to run.

There is a very good large mansion-house at Rossie, with all sorts of offices and out-houses in proper repair; and the garden and policy is very extensive, and has great command of water applied both to use and pleasure.

The old mansion-house at Craig, with very little repair, might be made a most commodious residence, having gardens of considerable extent, surrounded with fruit-walls, and full-grown trees; and the gardens both here and at Rossie are well stocked with fruit-trees of the best kinds.

There is a commodious harbour at Ferryden, and a large fishing village of well-built houses for above fifty families, with a tavern, and good accommodation for malting and stabling; and there are other smaller villages upon the estate, which, from the advantage of situation, are daily increasing.

The post-road passes through the estate, and the roads to the mansion-houses, and to the different farms, are in exceeding good repair.

The large bason formed by the sea to the westward of the town and harbour of Montrose being seen from both the houses of Craig and Rossie, adds to the beauty of their situation, which also commands the view of a rich, extensive, and populous country.

This estate will be exposed all together at 38,000l. Sterling, or in the following lots, viz.

LOT I. The BARONY of ROSSIE, comprehending the Mansion-house, gardens, parks, and policy of Rossie, the East and West Mains, the lands of Westertoun, Montboy, Kinnoul, Hullsfauld, Forrester's Croft, Gightyburn, Balstout, and Baldovie Den, the Mills and Mill-lands of Rossie and Hollmill, and all that part of the lands of Balgove, lying west of the old avenue to the Church and Barnhill's Field down to the Brickballs and full Sea-bay, amounting altogether to above 1500 Scots acres, and paying about 1100 l. per annum of yearly free rent, to be exposed at 26,000 l. Sterling.

LOT II. The BARONY of CRAIG, comprehending the house and gardens of Craig, and the farm called "Barns of Craig," and that part of the lands of Balgove, lying east of the line above mentioned: Also, the Lands and Village of FERRYDEN, and the Lands of HIGHAM, and whole other lands lying east of the Barns of Craig, with the island of Inchbrayack, the houses on the water-side, and the whole salmon-fishings in the river, and along the sea-shore, which, including the harbour-dues, the mussel-scalp, and a reasonable value for the fishings, may be estimated altogether at a clear rent of about 700 l. per annum: To be exposed at 12,000 l.

Thomas Scott writer to the signet will show the progress of writs, with the tacks, rentals, and conditions of sale. And, for further particulars, apply to Alexander Farquharson accomptant in Edinburgh, who has power to sell by private bargain.

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